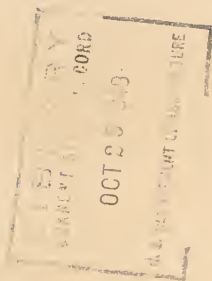


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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 59

NUMBER 17

## World Production Summaries:

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COTTON (Page 405)

SUGAR BEETS (Page 410)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 24, 1949

NOV 3 1949

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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L A T E      N E W S

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Italian total silk stocks at warehouses as of August 31, 1949 were down to 125,541 kilos (1 kilo equals 2.2046 pounds), of which 101,585 kilos were raw silk. This was only 20 percent of the figure for August 31 of last year.

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Import licenses for raw cotton issued during September by the Italian Cotton Association covered 3,216 metric tons (14,771 bales of 480 pounds) of Egyptian growths, which was more than four times the quantity authorized in August. Licenses issued for United States cotton covered 14,563 tons (66,887 bales), or about double the August quantity.

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**FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS**

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Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business, and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

## WORLD CORN PRODUCTION NEAR RECORD

The world corn crop is forecast at about 5.8 billion bushels, on the basis of information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Production of that size would be only a little smaller than the record crop of almost 6.0 billion bushels in 1948, and 22 percent larger than the 1935-39 average. The increase from 1935-39 is almost wholly accounted for by an expansion in the United States crop. All other areas, with the exception of Africa, show some decline in total outturns. World corn acreage, though slightly larger than in 1948, is smaller than the prewar average.

CORN: Estimated world total acreage and production,  
by continents 1949 with comparisons

Continent	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 1/	1949 as percent of average	1949 as percent of 1948
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
<b>Acreage</b>						
North America.	103,260	96,410	98,590	99,550	96.4	101.0
Europe.....	29,790	30,130	28,710	29,770	99.9	103.7
U.S.S.R.....	10,000	8,000	8,500	-	-	-
Asia.....	33,880	38,610	35,630	36,100	106.6	101.3
Africa.....	18,490	19,930	18,160	18,930	102.4	104.2
South America.	24,930	21,910	22,040	20,680	83.0	93.8
Oceania.....	325	335	230	260	80.0	113.0
Total.....	220,680	215,330	211,860	213,890	96.9	101.0
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Percent
<b>Production</b>						
North America.	2,435	2,540	3,830	3,660	150.3	95.6
Europe.....	693	675	680	675	96.7	99.3
U.S.S.R.....	170	140	135	-	-	-
Asia.....	610	645	600	590	96.7	98.3
Africa.....	260	284	250	260	100.0	104.0
South America.	575	525	490	475	82.6	96.9
Oceania.....	7	7	6	6	85.7	100.0
Total.....	4,755	4,815	5,990	5,805	122.1	96.9

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Includes estimates for missing data.

The Northern Hemisphere corn harvest is now in progress, while planting has only recently begun in Southern Hemisphere countries. Lacking official information for the latter area, allowances for acreage are based on the best unofficial information available. Present production forecasts are based largely on the assumption of yields averaging around the 1935-39 level.





<b>AFRICA</b>													
Belgian Congo.....	5/	179	329	600	-	19.6	17.8	20.0	-	-	3,500	5,660	12,000
Kenya 5/.....		102	102	-	-	30.5	24.5	-	-	-	3,421	2,453	-
Madagascar.....		360	360	-	-	30.5	7.5	-	-	-	2,822	2,594	-
Niger 5/.....		1,590	1,590	1,610	-	39.5	30.7	33.1	-	-	63,229	58,685	54,916
French West Africa.....		1,122	1,251	1,265	-	17.9	17.9	9.9	-	-	8,595	10,039	13,281
French West Africa.....	5/	1,732	1,500	-	-	12.4	12.9	-	-	-	5/	21,473	-
Madagascar.....		260	172	-	-	15.3	15.9	-	-	-	12,659	12,180	12,000
Angola.....		1,435	1,470	-	-	21.1	21.1	20.8	-	-	5,953	5,116	4,164
Southern Rhodesia 5/.....		268	203	327	205	22.1	21.7	20.8	-	-	80,132	71,711	70,761
Union of South Africa.....		6,969	6,656	7,790	6,080	11.5	10.8	11.6	-	-	260,000	240,000	250,000
Estimated total 5/.....		18,410	18,430	19,939	18,160	18,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>													
Argentina.....		10,775	8,176	6,591	-	38.0	31.7	35.8	-	-	301,966	259,124	236,207
Brazil.....		10,035	10,208	10,727	10,872	21.5	20.5	20.0	-	-	215,153	207,454	219,905
Chile.....		110	126	119	119	22.7	20.7	24.5	-	-	2,496	2,603	2,747
Colombia.....	5/	1,360	1,400	1,660	-	15.1	15.9	15.2	-	-	19,511	22,827	25,969
Uruguay.....		425	420	371	350	12.2	10.9	10.4	-	-	5,183	4,573	5,357
Estimated total 5/.....		24,930	22,640	21,910	22,040	20,660	-	-	-	-	575,700	530,000	525,000
<b>OCEANIA</b>													
Australia.....		314	298	224	-	22.4	25.1	27.9	-	-	7,030	7,482	6,245
New Zealand.....		6	6	7	6	45.1	51.8	54.0	-	-	312	314	290
Estimated total 5/.....		320	304	331	290	260	-	-	-	-	7,425	7,796	6,700
Estimated world total 6/.....		220,680	217,420	215,330	211,860	213,890	-	-	-	-	14,755,000	15,180,000	15,000,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Estimates for reporting areas only allowances for non-reporting area, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ European cultivation only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign Governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Estimates for the corn crop complete the first review of the 1949-50 world production picture for the principal grains, indicating an overall increase of 4 percent compared with the prewar average. The total for the five grains (wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn), however, is about 4 percent below the 1948-49 total. The increase over the prewar level occurred almost entirely in corn. Wheat shows a small increase, but other grains are smaller. World totals of all grains were smaller than in 1948.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 3,660 million bushels, an increase of 50 percent over the prewar average. Acreage, in contrast was 4 percent smaller than in the earlier period. More widespread use of high-yielding hybrid varieties and improved cultural practices in the United States account for a good part of the gain. Yields in this country averaged 40.5 bushels per acre which, though 5 percent short of the record yields in 1948, is 62 percent above the prewar average. The near-record United States production this year comprises 60 percent of the estimated world total, compared with about 50 percent in the 1935-39 period.

Europe's corn crop, estimated at 675 million bushels, shows little change from the 1948 total, and is only a little less than the prewar average. Conditions were reported generally favorable in the Balkan countries and Italy, where 85 percent of the European corn was grown in the prewar period. Less favorable outturns were reported in some minor producing areas, especially in France, where drought is reported to have reduced yields to less than half the 1935-39 average.

The corn harvest in the Soviet Union is estimated to be below average principally because of reduced acreage, though yields were also believed to be below average.

The harvest in Asia appears to be slightly below average as well as below the 1948 outturn, despite increased acreage. The reduction is distributed among a number of countries with no large changes reported. No official estimate is available for China, the largest producer of the area. Best information available, however, indicates that the production there may be only a little below the 1948 crop. Outturns were reported above average in both the Indian Union and Pakistan, the second area of importance.

The corn crop in Africa is estimated at the prewar level with acreage slightly larger than that average. Official estimates are not available for Egypt nor, of course, for the Union of South Africa where planting will not be completed until January. These two countries together produced 55 percent of the continental total in 1935-39.

Corn planting is just getting well underway in South America, so allowances made for acreage and production are tentative forecasts only.



Trade circles predict a substantial reduction in the acreage planted to corn in Argentina. Some reduction is also expected in Brazil, the other important country of the area in corn production.

Corn is of minor important in Oceania, production amounting to only about 6 million bushels.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, chairman, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon, Tilmor O. Engebretson, Mary E. Long, J. Forrest Crawford, and Constance H. Farnworth.

#### LARGER WORLD COTTON CROP EXPECTED THIS YEAR

World cotton production, which has had an upward trend since shortly after the end of World War II, is still rising this year but at a slower rate. A preliminary survey indicates a 1949-50 world crop of 30.4 million bales (of 500 pounds gross), an increase of 1.3 million bales or 4.5 percent over the estimate for 1948-49. Increases of 3.6 million and 3.9 million bales were reported in 1947-48 and 1948-49, respectively. Smaller crops this year in China, Egypt, and East Africa are more than offset by increases in the United States, India, Mexico, the Soviet Union, and to a lesser extent in Brazil, Pakistan, and Turkey.

World production in 1949-50 is expected to exceed world consumption by approximately 2.5 million bales. Last year production exceeded consumption for the first time since the war ended but the difference was only about 150,000 bales. Most of the increase in production this year is likely to be reflected in larger stocks in the United States at the end of the current season. The textile industry in India easily can absorb the production increase of nearly 500,000 bales in that country, and most of the surplus from Mexico's record crop has already been sold for export. Other increases are relatively small and are in countries where market conditions and exchange controls practically assure easy disposal of any surplus production.

The 1949-50 crop in Mexico, now estimated at 815,000 bales, is by far the largest on record and approximately double the 1940-44 average. Acreage was increased from 1,050,000 acres in 1948 to 1,334,000 this year. One of the principal factors responsible for the sharp upward trend in acreage since 1946 is the opening of new irrigation systems in or near the principal areas already producing cotton. Devaluation of the peso on July 22, 1948, from the equivalent of 20.6 cents to 14.4 cents enhanced cotton prices in terms of Mexican currency and provided a strong incentive to increase production in 1949. A further stimulus to production was the liquidation in 1947-48 of all surplus stocks accumulated during the

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## SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina.....	770:	826:	815:8/	1,235:	289:	398:	423:	446:
Brazil.....	5,562:	5,812:	4,800:	5,300:	1,956:	2,169:	1,260:	1,500:
Colombia.....	98:	99:	-	-	22:	25:	25:	30:
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	-	-	13:	9:	10:	12:
Paraguay.....	111:	116:	74:	131:	40:	42:	33:	50:
Peru.....	428:	353:	321:	358:	-	384:	282:	264:
Venezuela.....	50:	53:	-	-	11:	310:	10:	12:
Total 5/.....	7,060:	7,299:	6,217:	7,241:	7,427:	2,716:	2,043:	2,314:
						2,965:		2,445

## AFRICA AND OCEANIA

Anglo Egyptian Sudan.....	439:	363:	363:	402:	248:	253:	215:	256:
Belgian Congo.....	874:	923:	754:	741:	172:	182:	184:	220:
Kenya.....	-	-	28:	43:	13:	21:	4:	8:
Nyasaland.....	84:	56:	-	-	12:	7:	11:	-
Tanganyika.....	-	-	-	-	50:	45:	42:	38:
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,152:	1,037:	1,551:	281:	198:	141:	317:
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,162:	1,302:	1,496:	1,893:	1,243:	1,314:	1,836:
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	583:	-	-	41:	87:	108:	-
French Morocco.....	1:	5:	-	-	4/	2:	-	-
French West Africa.....	-	-	-	-	28:	20:	14:	23:
Mozambique.....	-	497:	-	-	33:	93:	101:	108:
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	36:	30:	35:	60:
Angola.....	73:	-	-	-	13:	24:	24:	20:
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	5:	4:	-	4/	1:	1:	-
Union of South Africa.....	-	-	-	8:	2:	1:	2:	6:
Australia.....	53:	35:	7:	2:	11:	7:	2:	1:
Total 5/.....	6,176:	5,641:	5,299:	6,135:	6,328:	2,840:	2,203:	3,021:
						2,220:		2,772

World total 5/..... 81,142: 69,312: 59,900: 63,840: 68,640: 31,676: 27,365: 25,215: 29,100: 30,400

1/ United States production in bales of 500 pounds gross weight (480 pounds net); others in bales of 473 pounds net through 1915, and 480 pounds thereafter. 2/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 500. 5/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 6/ Figures for 1913 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 7/ Included with India. 8/ Planted area. 9/ Exports.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and results of office research.

war period and the initiation of improvements in the ginning and handling of cotton that made the Mexican staple more readily acceptable in foreign markets.

In the United States the 1949 crop of 15,446,000 bales (October 1 estimate) is 560,000 bales or 3.8 percent larger than the 1948 crop of 14,886,000 bales and is the seventh largest on record. The acreage increase from 22,768,000 to 25,907,000 acres amounted to 13.8 percent. Yields in 1949, however, over the Cotton Belt as a whole are expected to average only 286.2 pounds per acre compared with 313.1 in 1948. Acreage increases were reported from all cotton-producing States but yields and production were reduced in all the Central and Eastern States by excessive rain and unusually heavy boll weevil damage. Favorable weather and sharp increases in acreage and yield per acre in the Western States, especially Texas and California, resulted in production increases that exceeded the losses in the Central and Eastern cotton States.

Production in Southern and Southeastern Europe increased again this year to a total of about 207,000 bales, compared with 166,000 last year and a prewar average of 147,000 bales. Most of the increase this year was accounted for by Greece and Yugoslavia.

Reports from the Soviet Union are only fragmentary but indicate that the 1949 crop may have been around 200,000 bales larger than a revised estimate of 2,600,000 for 1948. Substantial quantities of Soviet cotton were made available to the countries of Eastern and Central Europe in 1948-49 as in other postwar years but apparently were far short of the needs of those countries as evidenced by an increase in United States exports to the group as a whole (including the Soviet Union) from 99,000 bales in 1947-48 to 263,000 in 1948-49. A smaller increase in exports of cotton from Brazil to these countries also was reported.

Early reports on the 1949 crop in Turkey indicate probable production at 367,000 bales which is 59,000 bales higher than last year's above-average crop. These figures may later prove too high because statistics on consumption, exports, and year-end stocks for recent years do not account for disappearance of the supplies indicated by production at this level. Export demand for Turkish cotton is strong, however, since price supports were abandoned by the government last year and several trade agreements involving sale of cotton were concluded with European countries.

Production estimates for China this year are highly speculative in view of the difficulties involved in collecting data, but such data as are available indicate a 1949 crop of around 1,860,000 bales or about 255,000 bales below the estimate for 1948. The mill industry and home industries in China consumed between 3.0 and 3.1 million bales of cotton in 1948-49. Since imports are difficult to obtain under present conditions, efforts will be made to bring about a sharp increase in production next year.

Weather conditions were more favorable in India this year and a crop of about 2.4 million bales is expected, compared with the small crop of about 1,960,000 bales in 1948-49. Acreage is reported to be



considerably larger than the 11,055,000 acres estimated for 1948-49 and yields are expected to be higher than those of a year ago.

Growing conditions in Pakistan have been favorable so far this year but acreage is about the same as the 2,715,000 acres reported for 1948-49. On this basis a crop of around 900,000 bales is expected in 1949-50, or about 75,000 bales more than that of a year ago. Most of the crop will be available for export because the mill and home industries usually require only about 150,000 bales annually. At least three-fourths of the cotton is American-Upland type and export demand is strengthened by the fact that Pakistan cotton may be paid for in sterling. Prices are slightly higher than those for comparable qualities of United States cotton.

The 1949 crop of 101,000 bales in Korea is 30 to 40 percent larger than those of the 3 previous years but is little more than half of the prewar and wartime averages. The goal for 1949 was set at 144,000 bales. Pressure for greater production of food crops has limited the cultivation of cotton in postwar years. The mill and home industries consumed a total of 120,000 bales in 1948-49 and are expected to require at least 50,000 bales in 1949-50 after consuming the entire 1949 crop.

The Argentine cotton crop now being planted is not expected to vary much from the 446,000 bales harvested in 1948-49 from 1,235,000 acres. A shortage of labor is still the principal factor retarding efforts to increase cotton production in Argentina. Production during the past 3 years has averaged little more than mill requirements, leaving little surplus for export. Mill requirements this year may reach 400,000 bales, leaving only about 50,000 bales for export.

The 1949-50 crop in Brazil also being planted (in South Brazil) at the present time cannot be estimated accurately until early in 1950 but severe drought conditions reported in September indicate acreage may not equal that of 1943-49 and production can hardly exceed last year's crop of 1,500,000 bales unless weather conditions are exceptionally favorable during the remainder of the year. Labor is still scarce and new land is not being made available for cotton cultivation on the scale maintained in recent years. The average quality of the Sao Paulo crop in 1948-49 was much lower than in the previous year, according to official cotton classification reports.

Peru's 1949-50 crop now being planted is expected to return to a more normal (postwar) level of around 300,000 bales compared with last year's low crop of 264,000 bales.

No information is available from Paraguay to indicate any substantial variation from last year's crop of 50,000 bales.

Egypt's 1949 cotton crop is now estimated officially at 1,616,000 bales (500 pounds gross) from 1,754,000 acres, indicating a decrease of 12 percent in production from an area increased by 17 percent. Last year's



figures were 1,836,000 bales from 1,496,000 acres. In early reports for 1949 a crop of over 2,000,000 bales was anticipated by private sources. Yield per acre as indicated from the official figures is 442 pounds or 25 percent below the 589 pounds reported in 1948. The damage done by cotton bollworm and leafworm this year in the northern delta provinces, where practically all of the extra long-staple cotton is grown, may have been overestimated in early reports. Varying amounts of this kind of infestation is reported every year but it is usually kept under control with relatively small damage.

Planting of the 1949-50 crop in Uganda was delayed for several weeks by drought. The total acreage planted is reported to be about the same as the 1,551,000 acres harvested in 1948-49 but due to late planting, yields may be considerably lower than in the previous year. A crop of only 250,000 to 275,000 bales is expected this year, compared with a near record of 317,000 in 1948-49.

No information is available from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and other cotton areas on the east coast of Africa but drought at planting time was rather general and no appreciable increases, if any, are expected.

The 1949-50 crop in French West Africa is estimated at 35,000 bales, an increase of 12,000 over that in 1948-49. In Angola a crop of 25,000 bales is expected this year representing an increase of 5,000 bales. It may be presumed that production in the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa will be equal to, or larger than, the 1948-49 crops of 220,000 and 110,000 bales, respectively.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Production. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, A. W. Palmer, Charles H. Barber, Lazar Volin, Dwight R. Bishop, and C. S. Stephanides.

#### WORLD PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS DOWN IN 1949

World production of sugar beets in 1949 is tentatively indicated at 77.8 million short tons compared with 80.9 million tons in 1948 and 83.2 million tons, the prewar (1935-39) average. The acreage available for harvest this year is about 5 percent larger than in 1948 but yields are indicated to be generally lower. The current indicated production is based upon information received before the drought in western Europe was broken and, therefore, the final output may be larger than now indicated.

Canada and the United States have prospects of a somewhat larger production of sugar beets in 1949 than was harvested in 1948. The acreage in Canada was sharply increased while that in the United States was increased only slightly.



Production this season in Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) is expected to total 49.1 million short tons compared with 53.2 million tons in 1948 and 52 million tons, the 5-year (1935-39) average. The acreage planted to sugar beets this season was increased generally over that of the previous year and now stands about one-fourth larger than prewar. Yields, however, were not as good as in 1948 because of dry weather in midsummer.

For the U.S.S.R. it is anticipated that the production of sugar beets will be a little different from that of 1948. Sugar production may be up, however, because of a larger proportion of the crop reaching the sugar factory.

Turkey has a larger acreage of beets for harvest and production is expected to be increased slightly over 1948.

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## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

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### FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

#### LARGE 1949 BEAN CROP IN CANADA; SMALL PEA CROP

Beans. The 1949 Canadian bean crop was estimated in September at 1,030,000 bags. This is the largest crop since 1941 and the third largest recorded in 42 years, according to the American Embassy at Ottawa. The change in acreage from last year, (an increase of only 700 acres) was not significant, but the yield per acre was higher than last year and higher than average in all provinces except Quebec. The drought in Quebec last summer held the yield to slightly below average. Quebec, however, produces only 8 percent of the total Canadian crop, so the province does not weigh heavily in the "all Canadian" averages. Ontario produced almost 90 percent of this year's total Canadian crop and the yield there was almost 20 percent above average.

With the near-record crop, Canada should have sizeable exports in 1949-50. During recent years Canada's annual exports have been as indicated in table I.

Table I. Beans: Canadian production and distribution

Year	Production	Imports	Total supplies <sup>1/</sup>	Exports	Domestic availability <sup>1/</sup>
			1,000 bags of 100 lbs. each		
1943-45 ....	827	25	852	128	724
1946 .....	944	43	987	151	836
1947 .....	868	19	887	42	845
1948 .....	985	<sup>2/</sup> 13	998	<sup>3/</sup> 53	<sup>4/</sup> 945
1949 .....	1,030	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes carry-over stocks. <sup>2/</sup> August to January. <sup>3/</sup> August to February.

<sup>4/</sup> Probably less when exports for balance of year are deducted.

Information in table I indicates that unless stocks of beans at the beginning of the crop year are abnormal compared to other recent years, Canada may have an exportable bean surplus in 1949-50 approaching 150,000 bags. This also assumes normal domestic disappearance of 850,000 bags.

Newfoundland is a regular customer for 20 to 30 thousand bags annually and the British West Indies generally takes most of the supplies listed under "Other" in table II.

Destinations of Canadian bean exports in recent years are shown in the following table:

Table II Beans: Canadian exports

Calendar year	United Kingdom	United States	New- foundland	Other	Total
	1,000 bags of 100 lbs. each				
1944.....	169	1.1	20	1.7	191.8
1945.....	127	0.2	15	0.3	142.5
1946.....	31	5.8	18	7.6	62.4
1947.....	63	10.4	28	29.1	130.5
1948.....	-	4.2	25	4.1	33.3

The United Kingdom and the United States took most of the Canadian exportable beans during the war. But since the war the United Kingdom has reduced purchases in Canada very materially, due largely to lack of exchange. Early in 1949 considerable quantities were shipped to the United States.

Peas. The 1949 pea crop in Canada was estimated at 527,000 bags, the smallest recorded in 42 years, and 40 percent smaller than last year. Acreage was below last year in all provinces except British Columbia. That province produced only 3,500 acres out of the total 57,900 acres for all of Canada. Acreage was down 30 percent for Canada as a whole.

Yields were reduced by drought in Ontario and Quebec the two most important producing provinces. For Canada, as a whole the yield was 15 percent below last year and moderately below average.

The heavy reduction of pea acreage has been attributed in part, at least, to two causes:

1. Reduction of United Kingdom contracts for peas in Canada reflecting the dollar shortage.
2. Large stocks of 1948 crop seed peas held over in Canada which discouraged the contracting of additional seed acreage in 1949.



Analysis of the following table indicates that there will be little, if any, export of peas from Canada in 1949-50. This also assumes domestic disappearance to be near normal.

Peas: Canadian production and distribution

Year	Production	Imports	Total supplies	Exports	Domestic availability
1,000 bags of 100 lbs. each					
1943-45 ....	839	58	897	85	812
1946 .....	1,400	41	1,441	391	1,050
1947 .....	1,073	28	1,101	472	629
1948 .....	886	1/ 8	894	2/ 92	802
1949 .....	527	-	-	-	-

1/ August to January. 2/ August to February.

TOBACCO

FRENCH INDOCHINA'S TOBACCO  
IMPORTS LARGER; PRODUCTION LOW

French Indochina's 1949 imports of leaf tobacco are expected to be double the 1948 level and more than 5 times the prewar average, according to the American Consulate General in Saigon. Leaf production in 1948-49 is estimated to be slightly larger than in 1947-48, but still far below prewar.

The Country's imports of unmanufactured tobacco are expected to total at least 14.5 million pounds in 1949, as compared with 7.2 million pounds in 1948 and a prewar, 1935-39, annual average of 2.7 million pounds. The 1949 imports are expected to consist of 12 million pounds of black tobacco, about 1.5 million pounds of light Virginia leaf and at least 1 million pounds of other types. The principal sources of supply in 1949 include the United States, Indonesia, Italy, Iraq and Brazil.

The production of leaf in Indochina during the 1948-49 season is estimated to be slightly above the approximately 13 million pounds produced in 1947-48, but still far below the 1935-39 annual average of 31.3 million pounds. The unsettled political situation in the country is reported to be responsible for the present low level of production as compared with prewar.



# CANADA'S 1949 TOBACCO PRODUCTION LARGER

Canada's 1949 tobacco crop is estimated at 17 percent above the 1948 harvest, according to the American Embassy in Ottawa. The area planted to tobacco and the yield per acre were also higher in 1949.

The Country's 1949 crop is unofficially estimated at 147.8 million pounds from 111,330 acres, as compared with 126.6 million pounds from 110,590 acres in 1948 and an annual average of 103 million pounds from 97,708 acres during the 5-year period, 1943 through 1947. The estimated 1949 yield of approximately 1,325 pounds per acre is 16 percent larger than the 1948 yield of 1,145 pounds per acre and 26 percent above the 1943-47 average of 1,054 pounds per acre.

Flue-cured leaf accounted for about 86 percent of the total production in 1949, as compared with 81 percent in 1948 and 83 percent in the 1943-47 period. Production of this type in 1949 is estimated at 126.5 million pounds from 93,080 acres. In addition to flue-cured leaf, Canada in 1949 produced approximately 13.5 million pounds of Burley, 1.8 million pounds of dark, 4.8 million pounds of cigar and 1.2 million pounds of pipe tobacco leaf.

## CANADA: Tobacco acreage and production, 1949 with comparisons

Type	Acreage			Production		
	Average			Average		
	1943-47	1948	1949 1/	1943-47	1948	1949 1/
	Acres	Acres	Acres	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured ....	81,229	90,874	93,080	85,339	102,442	126,500
Burley .....	9,824	10,706	11,250	10,769	12,841	13,500
Dark .....	1,499	1,728	1,400	1,640	1,944	1,750
Cigar .....	3,309	6,463	4,400	3,542	8,402	4,800
Pipe .....	1,847	819	1,200	1,698	1,000	1,230
Total	97,708	110,590	111,330	102,988	126,629	147,780

1/ Unofficial estimate

Compiled from official and U. S. Foreign Service reports.

## IRAQ'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP

Iraq's 1949 production of leaf tobacco is estimated at 63 percent above the 1948 crop, according to the American Embassy in Baghdad.

The Country's 1949 harvest of leaf tobacco is unofficially estimated at 14.3 million pounds, as compared with the official estimate of 8.8

million pounds in 1948 and a 5-year, 1943-47, annual average of 14.9 million pounds. The unofficial 1949 production estimate is about 60 percent above the amount reportedly planned by the Iraq Tobacco Monopoly, which controls the production, purchasing, trade and manufacture of tobacco in the country. It is reported, however, that many unlicensed growers are producing tobacco and illegally selling it to non-monopoly buyers.

### TROPICAL PRODUCTS

#### VENEZUELA ESTABLISHES TAX ON COFFEE EXPORTS

By Decree No. 274 dated September 27, 1949, the Venezuelan Government established a tax of 0.5 and 0.6 cents a pound on exports of unwashed and washed coffee respectively, according to the American Embassy in Caracas. The tax will be effective on coffee exports after November 1, 1949 and will be deducted by the central Bank from the premium prices which it pays for dollars earned from the sale of coffee abroad.

The money derived from this new tax is to go into a National Coffee Fund, to be placed at the disposal of either the Government's Agricultural Bank or of an association of coffee growers not yet formed. A number of leading Venezuelan coffee producers have long been urging the creation of a semi-autonomous coffee association or institute similar to the influential Colombian National Federation of Coffee Growers. In support of this proposal, it was pointed out that coffee constitutes Venezuela's principal agricultural resource and is the leading agricultural export. The Decree possibly is the first step in the formation of such an agency.

Venezuela's coffee exports in 1948 totaled approximately 78.7 million pounds, composed of about 80 percent washed coffee and the balance unwashed. Present indications are that exports during 1950 will be approximately the same as in 1948. If so, the Coffee Fund will receive roughly \$450,000. The Coffee Fund will presumably be used to finance activities in behalf of coffee growers similar to those now undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture.

### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

#### WORLD GRAIN EXPORTS NEAR ALL-TIME RECORD IN 1948-49 1/

World exports of grain and grain products, exclusive of rice, during the year ended June 30, 1949, amounted to 36,686,000 long tons, according to information compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with the 35,319,000 tons exported in 1947-48

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1/ A more extensive statement (Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-12-49) may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

and with the prewar (1934-1938) average of 28,248,000 tons. The all-time record was 40,600,000 tons in 1928-29, when exports consisted of 27,400,000 tons of bread grains and 13,200,000 tons of coarse grains.

Approximately 89 percent of the huge quantities moving into export channels from the various surplus-producing countries in 1948-49 was supplied by only 4 countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, long the world's leading export surplus producers for most grains. Shipments from the United States alone represented 48 percent of the total. Before the war, this country on the average (1934-1938) supplied only 7.4 percent of the total.

Origin of World Exports of Grain and Grain Products  
Average 1934-38 and annual 1947-48 and 1948-49

Period and origin	Bread grains		Coarse grains		All grains	
	Quantity	Share	Quantity	Share	Quantity	Share
	Long tons	Percent	Long tons	Percent	Long tons	Percent
1934-38 1/						
United States..	1,018,900	6.5	1,060,000	8.4	2,078,900	7.4
Canada.....	4,945,300	31.6	463,600	3.7	5,408,900	19.2
Australia.....	2,792,000	17.9	71,600	0.5	2,863,600	10.1
Argentina.....	3,560,000	22.8	7,119,300	56.4	10,679,300	37.8
Danube Basin..	1,343,600	8.6	1,488,600	11.8	2,832,200	10.0
Russia.....	752,800	4.8	400,500	3.2	1,153,300	4.1
All others.....	1,212,400	7.8	2,019,800	16.0	3,232,200	11.4
Total.....	15,625,000	100.0	12,623,400	100.0	28,248,400	100.0
1947-48 2/						
United States..	12,864,400	48.4	2,018,800	23.1	14,883,200	42.1
Canada.....	5,860,200	22.0	269,300	3.1	6,129,500	17.4
Australia.....	2,783,600	10.5	389,600	4.5	3,173,200	9.0
Argentina.....	3,076,800	11.6	3,942,300	45.1	7,019,100	19.9
All others.....	2,000,000	7.5	2,114,000	24.2	4,114,000	11.6
Total.....	26,585,000	100.0	8,734,000	100.0	35,319,000	100.0
1948-49 2/						
United States..	13,534,600	50.6	4,080,400	41.0	17,615,000	48.0
Canada.....	6,204,900	23.2	948,900	9.6	7,153,800	19.5
Australia.....	3,364,700	12.6	567,300	5.7	3,932,000	10.7
Argentina.....	1,686,900	6.3	2,203,900	22.2	3,890,800	10.6
All others.....	1,953,800	7.3	2,140,600	21.5	4,094,400	11.2
Total.....	26,744,900	100.0	9,941,100	100.0	36,686,000	100.0

1/ Bread grain average for years ending June 30; coarse grains beginning January  
2/ All figures for years ending June 30.

Official records of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The world's grain exports during 1948-49 were routed to many countries, but mainly to deficit areas in Europe and the Far East. A reduction in exports to Europe was more than offset by increased shipments to Asiatic areas. European countries took approximately 66 percent of the total compared with 74 percent last year. The Far East accounted for 20 percent against 15 percent in the preceding year. The percentages of the total taken by Caribbean and Latin American, and by African countries also were larger than in 1947-48.

Destination of World Exports of Grain and Grain Products  
1947-48 and 1948-49 1/

Period and grain	Europe	Caribbean and Latin America	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Others	All countries
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
<u>1947-48</u>						
Wheat .....	13,668,800	914,300	484,100	2,274,500	231,200	17,572,900
Wheat Flour .....	4,525,600	830,600	241,600	1,639,200	352,600	7,589,600
Rye .....	1,377,900	2/	-	9,400	35,200	1,422,500
Total .....	19,572,300	1,744,900	725,700	3,923,100	619,000	26,585,000
Corn .....	3,936,100	32,500	135,600	550,300	227,600	4,882,100
Oats .....	818,700	66,900	11,600	15,900	71,700	994,800
Barley .....	1,817,300	113,700	13,800	459,500	93,600	2,497,900
Grain sorghums ..	66,100	200	3,000	299,800	100	369,200
Total .....	6,838,200	213,300	164,000	1,325,500	393,000	8,734,000
All grains .....	26,210,500	1,958,200	889,700	5,248,600	1,012,000	35,319,000
<u>1948-49</u>						
Wheat .....	14,216,800	866,600	689,500	4,115,900	250,400	20,159,200
Wheat Flour .....	2,451,900	1,096,400	166,100	1,724,600	383,700	5,822,700
Rye .....	592,600	2/	-	400	190,000	783,000
Total .....	17,261,300	1,963,000	855,600	5,840,900	824,100	26,744,900
Corn .....	4,300,500	22,000	270,800	394,700	337,800	5,325,800
Oats .....	833,100	73,500	17,000	41,200	362,000	1,326,800
Barley .....	1,396,500	106,700	5,100	534,700	337,600	2,380,600
Grain sorghums ..	362,800	200	100	544,500	300	907,900
Total .....	6,892,900	202,400	293,000	1,515,100	1,037,700	9,941,100
All grains .....	24,154,200	2,165,400	1,148,600	7,356,000	1,861,800	36,686,000

1/ In grain equivalent.

2/ Less than 50 long tons.

Official records of the United States Department of Agriculture.



The 1948-49 season as a whole represented a year of transition from the critical grain shortages of previous postwar year. Both breadgrains and feed grains were in better supply and a generally easier situation prevailed. Bread rations were lifted entirely in many countries and improved in others. Livestock industries in many countries were in a better position with increased supplies of feed grains and milling offals. The year was marked also by the dissolution of the International Emergency Food Committee and the activities of its Committee on Cereals with respect to the international allocation of grains and grain products, by the negotiation and ratification of an International Wheat Agreement, and by a continuation of the postwar trend toward bilateral trade agreements for the purchase and sale of grain.

World War II brought about a number of changes in the normally prevailing pattern of international trade in grain and grain products. Such changes are indicated not only by the greatly increased quantities of grain that have been moving into export channels since the end of the war, but also by shifts in the relative importance of various countries as sources of supply, by changes in the usual destinations of their grain exports, and by changes in the relation of breadgrains and coarse grains in exports to individual countries as well as in total exports of all grains and grain products.

#### U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR SALES UNDER WHEAT AGREEMENT TOTAL 10.5 MILLION BUSHELS

Sales of wheat and wheat flour by the United States under the International Wheat Agreement, which became effective August 1, have totaled 10.5 million bushels through October 14, 1949. This quantity represents 6.2 percent of the 168.1 million bushels which the United States has guaranteed to sell to participating countries under the Agreement. Total sales from all sources from August 1 through October 7, 1949, amounted to 26.1 million bushels of which 15.4 million bushels were sold by Canada, 2.0 million bushels by Australia and 8.7 million bushels by the United States.

Ecuador has become the 27th importing country eligible to participate in the International Wheat Agreement and has thereby guaranteed to purchase 1,102,311 bushels of wheat and wheat flour under its terms. A complete list of importers who have accepted the Agreement at the time of this writing includes: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Ceylon, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

The Department of Agriculture announced on October 14 that farina and semolina sales cannot be included as flour sold under the Agreement and will not be eligible for export payment. This action resulted from objections by the Executive Committee of the Wheat Council to the inclusion of these products under the pact.



# BONDED FLOUR EXPORTS TO CUBA INCREASE

Substantially larger quantities of Canadian wheat milled in bond in the United States were shipped to Cuba during the 1948-49 (July-June) marketing season. United States exports of such flour to Cuba during the year amounted to the equivalent of 852,000 bushels of wheat compared with only 30,000 bushels in 1947-48. Canadian exports of wheat flour direct from Canada to Cuba totaled 582,000 bushels in 1948-49. This represented an increase of 181,000 bushels over the year before and compares with the 1935-39 average of only 25,000 bushels.

Exports to Cuba of wheat flour milled wholly of United States wheat amounted to 5.5 million bushels in 1948-49, a decline of about 11 percent from the 6.1 million bushels the year before but an increase of over 231 percent above the prewar average of 1.7 million bushels. Cuban imports of wheat, as grain, have been negligible in relation to its imports of wheat flour.

WHEAT FLOUR: U.S. and Canadian exports to Cuba,  
Average 1920-29 and 1935-39, Annual 1945-46 to 1948-49 1/

Period	: <u>United States</u> :					: Total : from U.S. : and Canada
	: Wholly of: Not wholly :	:	:	:	:	
	: U.S. wheat: of U.S. wheat: Total :	:	:	: Canada :	:	
	: : 2/ :	:	:	:	:	
	: 1,000 :	1,000	: 1,000 :	1,000	: 1,000	
	: bushels :	bushels	: bushels:	bushels	: bushels	
<u>Average</u>	:	:	:	:	:	
1920-29.....	: 3/ :	3/	: 5,551 :	505	: 6,056	
1935-39.....	: 1,651 :	3,162	: 4,813 :	25	: 4,838	
<u>July-June year</u>	:	:	:	:	:	
1945-46.....	: 8,068 :	374	: 8,442 :	34	: 8,476	
1946-47.....	: 8,246 :	490	: 8,736 :	79	: 8,815	
1947-48.....	: 6,116 :	30	: 6,146 :	401	: 6,547	
1948-49.....	: 5,468 :	852	: 6,320 :	582	: 6,902	

1/ In grain equivalent. 2/ All or most of which is Canadian wheat.

3/ Breakdown not available.

It is reported from Havana that business is slow in the flour market there due to the expected ratification of the International Wheat Agreement by Cuba. Buffalo bonded flour (exported from the United States as wheat flour not wholly of United States wheat).

dominates the market despite the fact that its price of \$14.75 per 200 pounds compares with a price of only \$14.51 per 200 pounds for Canadian milled flour. The following table shows price quotations for different types of flour, c.i.f. Havana, as of September 25, 1949 or later.

Type of spring wheat flour	Price per 200 pounds	Cuban duty	Total cost per 200 pounds
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Minnesota.....	14.40	0.57	14.97
Buffalo bonded.....	14.18	0.57	14.75
Canadian milled No. 1..	13.76	0.75	14.51

#### U.S. EXPORTS OF OILCAKE AND OILCAKE MEAL

The following table shows United States exports of oilcake and oilcake meal by countries of destination for July-August, 1948 and 1949:

Period and destination	Cottonseed	Linseed	Peanut	Soybean	All others	Total
	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>
July-August 1948						
Canada.....	-	-	-	27	-	27
France.....	-	5,910	-	-	-	5,910
Greece.....	-	6	-	-	-	6
Ireland.....	-	-	394	-	-	394
Japan.....	-	-	-	8,435	-	8,435
Netherlands....	-	1,963	-	-	-	1,963
Norway.....	-	1,973	-	-	-	1,973
Total.....	-	9,852	394	8,462	-	18,708
July-August 1949						
Canada.....	-	188	-	3,384	-	3,572
Cuba.....	-	-	-	234	-	234
Denmark.....	4,529	4,144	487	-	-	9,160
Iceland.....	-	-	-	9	-	9
Netherlands....	-	-	-	550	-	550
Norway.....	2,491	-	1,808	-	-	4,299
Philippines....	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total.....	7,020	4,332	2,295	4,182	-	17,829

Compiled from date of the Bureau of the Census.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND SUPPLIESMORE TRACTORS ON  
FARMS IN BELGIUM

The number of agricultural tractors and jeeps in Belgium increased from 4,585 to 7,165 during the year ending May 15, 1949, according to the American Embassy at Brussels. Of the 7,165 tractors reported by the May census, 2,046 were jeeps, 859 were garden tractors, 2,728 were gasoline tractors, and 1,532 diesel tractors. The greatest proportionate increases during the year were in diesel tractors and jeeps; the number of diesels more than doubled during the year while the number of jeeps increased approximately 85 percent.

During the first 7 months of 1949, 1,098 agricultural tractors were imported in Belgium and Luxembourg; about half of these came from the United States. The United Kingdom was the second largest supplier, with Germany third. The United States is supplying a smaller percentage of the Belgian market than previously, while the United Kingdom and Germany supply a larger proportion of the market. The rate of imports of agricultural tractors is about 20 percent less than the high level reached in 1948.

Preliminary May 15, 1949 Belgian census figures for agricultural tractors are as follows:

Type of tractor	May 15, 1948	May 15, 1949
Gasoline. . . . .	2,209	2,728
Diesel. . . . .	747	1,532
Garden . . . . .	522	859
Jeeps . . . . .	1,107	2,046
Total . . . . .	4,585	7,165

FERTILIZER PLANT UNDER  
CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA

It is reported that the Sindri fertilizer factory, designed to produce 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a day, is likely to start production by the end of 1950. The plant, which will be the largest of its kind in Asia, is situated northwest of Calcutta in Bihar province. Although it will be one of the world's largest, it is estimated that it will produce only about one-sixth of India's total nitrogen fertilizer requirements. It will also supply electricity to the Bihar coal fields from the generating equipment being installed.

When the project is completed, India should have a modern, up-to-date plant for training power-plant engineers, chemical engineers, and plant-maintenance engineers. It seems probable that the facilities will be ample to train both nationals of India and other Asiatic countries.

#### FATS AND OILS

##### ARGENTINE OILSEED PLANTINGS UNLIKELY TO EXCEED THOSE OF 1948

Argentina's total oilseed plantings for the 1949-50 harvest are not expected to exceed those of last year, according to the American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Flaxseed acreage is less and a reduction is expected in cotton. There are good possibilities, however, for an increase in sunflower seed offsetting the decline in other oil crops.

The flaxseed area, planted from June to September, is unofficially estimated at approximately 3.0 to 3.2 million acres compared with 3.2 to 3.5 million seeded in 1948. Growers in several formerly important regions displayed much less interest in flaxseed than last year, when seedings were already drastically reduced.

No announcement has been made covering the price the Government will pay for the new crop. Few growers have any hopes for a price exceeding the 30 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$2.27 per bushel) paid last season, which they consider highly unsatisfactory.

Weather in the flax zones this year has been excellent. Stands are in fine condition, with possibilities for good yields provided there is no heavy damage during the balance of the season.

Sunflower plantings are now under way and appear likely to reach at least 4.9 million acres compared with last year's record of about 4.7 million acres (unofficial). A primary factor in this increase is the shift away from corn following the labor shortage during the last harvest and the failure of the Government so far to purchase the large corn stocks still held on farms.

For the coming season the Government has set a minimum support price of 29 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$78 per short ton) with crushers permitted to pay more if necessary to obtain seed. The fixed price for corn is 16 pesos (\$43).

Another favorable factor is the reduction in land planted to flax, and the apparent increase in wheat plantings in western Buenos Aires province where land can be double-cropped by following wheat with late-planted sunflower seed.

Contrary to earlier expectations peanut plantings this year (October-December) may approach the 469,000 acres (unofficial estimate) planted in 1948. Last year's sowings were believed the largest on record, but late plantings, early drought, and rains at harvest time resulted in very low yields and a total outturn of only 132,000 short tons.



In order to counteract the pessimistic outlook of farmers regarding plantings this year, the Government, on September 9, made provision for a 20 percent subsidy for the old peanut crop, raising the payment to 60 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$162 per ton) compared with the base price of 50 pesos (\$135). This, together with the exceptionally favorable weather and soil conditions, will likely result in large plantings.

Some decline is expected in cotton from last season's record of approximately 1.2 million acres. The principal retarding factor is the short supply of labor. Nothing definite is yet apparent on the extent of the anticipated decline, but a reduction of at least 10 percent appears probable.

As in previous years, there are no figures with which to forecast rapeseed sowings. The downward trend noted since 1941-42 has been continuing steadily. It is believed that this season's plantings may be between 25,000 and 37,000 acres. Planted area is not particularly significant, as much rapeseed is obtained from cleaning other field seeds.

#### MEXICO EXPORTS FLAXSEED SURPLUS TO EUROPE

Most of Mexico's 1949 flaxseed crop has been exported, according to the American Embassy, Mexico City. The entire crop of 1,181,000 bushels produced in the State of Sonora has been shipped to Europe during the past two months. The Mexicali crop, estimated at approximately 197,000 bushels, was reported earlier as having been sold for shipment to Europe.

Almost 500 tons of linseed oil were exported from Michoacan, presumably destined for The Netherlands. It is reported that additional quantities will be shipped soon. These shipments from Michoacan are unusual since production from states in the central region of Mexico is normally reserved for domestic consumption. In terms of seed, total shipments amount to 1,430,000 bushels. Mexico's entire 1949 crop is unofficially estimated at 1,600,000 bushels.

#### PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS THIRD LARGEST OF YEAR

Philippine copra exports during September 1949 amounted to 55,473 long tons, representing the third largest monthly volume of the year. January-September exports amounted to 401,629 tons compared with 479,289 for the comparable period of 1948.

Coconut-oil shipments of 46,160 tons during the first 9 months of 1949 were 10 percent higher than the total quantity exported in 1948. On a combined copra basis, exports at the end of September 1949 were down 8 percent from a year ago. Almost 64 percent of the copra and 80 percent of the coconut oil were sent to the United States.



PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Copra exports, September 1949 with comparisons  
(Long tons)

Country 1/	Copra distribution				
	Average	1948 2/	Jan.-Sept.	September	
	1935-39		1949 2/	1948 2/	1949 2/
United States (total)...	206,801	364,102	256,549	20,947	49,073
Atlantic Coast....	-	61,618	26,867	4,752	3,960
Gulf Coast.....	-	69,320	33,294	-	6,950
Pacific Coast.....	-	233,164	196,388	16,195	38,163
Canada.....	-	17,049	11,950	-	4,800
Mexico.....	7,260	-	-	-	-
Panama Canal Zone....	-	707	775	-	-
Panama, Republic of...	-	1,357	209	-	-
Colombia.....	-	6,995	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	3,868	1,133	-	-
Austria.....	-	6,000	-	-	-
Belgium.....	10	1,000	2,350	-	-
Denmark.....	6,025	26,536	16,085	300	-
France.....	24,589	65,912	23,757	15,500	-
Bizonal Germany.....	7,309	17,250	27,160	-	600
Italy.....	4,079	21,900	10,210	5,250	1,000
Netherlands.....	28,415	8,949	4,850	200	-
Norway.....	91	9,276	8,000	200	-
Poland.....	-	31,749	1,500	1,850	-
Sweden.....	4,183	4,748	7,600	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	1,000	-	500	-
Japan.....	1,047	24,339	6,075	-	-
Syria.....	-	1,443	700	-	-
Egypt.....	1,271	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa..	-	-	1,996	-	-
Others.....	8,758	11,450	3/20,730	-	-
Total.....	299,838	625,630	401,629	44,747	55,473

1/ Declared destination. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 15,850 to Trieste; 2,000 to  
Algeria; 2,474 to Palestine; and 406 to others.

American Embassy, Manila.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Coconut oil exports,  
September 1949 with comparisons  
(Long tons)

Country of destination	Average : 1935-39	1948 1/	Jan.-Sept. : 1949 1/	September : 1948 1/ : 1949 1/
United States .....	155,358	41,338	37,482	2,480 : 5,236
Canada .....	1,885	-	-	- : -
Norway .....	-	-	500	- : -
Bizonal Germany .....	660	-	3,830	- : -
Italy .....	-	396	2,583	211 : 395
Netherlands .....	-	-	915	- : -
China .....	392	-	73	- : -
Hong Kong .....	583	-	-	- : -
Poland .....	-	-	260	- : -
Siam .....	54	-	-	- : -
Trieste .....	-	125	-	- : -
Other countries .....	2,815	126	517	- : -
Total .....	161,747	41,985	46,160	2,691 : 5,631

1/ Preliminary.

American Embassy, Manila

Copra export prices decreased from \$187.50 - \$190.00 per short ton at the end of August to \$162.00 c.i.f. Pacific Coast by the middle of October. Local buying prices were quoted at 28 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$142 per long ton), Manila and 26.50 to 29 pesos (\$135 to \$147) in producing areas.

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS  
SMALLEST SINCE MAY

Indonesian copra exports of 22,731 long tons during September 1949 were the smallest since May. The January-September shipments of 241,047 tons, however, exceeded the 1948 total by 2,600 tons.

Domestic deliveries to oil factories in September are reported at 11,400 tons and stocks at the end of the month at 24,800. October and November exports are forecast at 15,700 and 16,700 tons, respectively.

As of September 26 copra prices in East Indonesia had increased to the following quotations: 37 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$99 per long ton, converted at the rate, after devaluation, of 26.32 U. S. cents to 1 guilder) for sundried, 36 (\$96) for mixed, and 31 (\$83) for inferior grade.

INDONESIA: Copra exports, September 1949 with comparisons  
(Long tons)

Country	Copra distribution				
	Average	1948	Jan.-Sept.	September	
	1935-39		1949 1/	1948 1/	1949 1/
Canada.....	-	8,320:	3,650	2,047:	-
Mexico.....	12,614	-	-	-	-
United States.....	3,909	5,734:	13,100	2,055:	-
Belgium.....	8,053	8,018:	4,000	3,018:	-
Czechoslovakia.....	4,896	2,000:	2,400	-	-
Denmark.....	72,375	4,120:	-	4,120:	-
France.....	12,748	5,937:	-	2,000:	-
Bizonal Germany.....	64,674	19,578:	12,842	7,999:	-
Italy.....	23,103	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	133,841	159,440:	150,584	6,111:	12,236
Norway.....	31,810	3,000:	-	-	-
Poland.....	1,422	2,500:	500	2,500:	-
Sweden.....	6,886	11,670:	10,500	1,000:	5,250
Switzerland.....	17	6,500:	1,000	500:	-
United Kingdom.....	412	-	23,422	-	2,625
Japan.....	6,180	-	7,000	-	-
Singapore.....	107,285	-	9,549	-	2,620
Union of South Africa	-	1,600:	2,500	-	-
Others.....	17,160	-	-	-	-
Total.....	507,385	2/ 238,417:2/	241,047	2/31,350:2/	22,731

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Does not include unrecorded shipments to Singapore.

Copra Board, Batavia.

CANADA REPORTS RECORD  
SOYBEAN HARVEST

Canada produced a record soybean crop of 2 million bushels this year, according to the second official estimate. The 1948 harvest amounted to 1.8 million bushels, and the prewar average 207,000.

Late frosts in Ontario, the only province reporting commercial production, necessitated considerable replanting.

Growers have been encouraged to increase soybean acreage in order to minimize Canada's reliance on imported oils. Soybeans are one of the few sources of edible oils suitable for margarine manufacture that can be grown profitably in Canada.

#### CEYLON SEEKS HIGHER COPRA AND COCONUT OIL PRICES

Ceylon is pressing the United Kingdom, India and Pakistan for higher prices for its copra and coconut oil. Ceylonese authorities believe that a higher contract price with the United Kingdom can be negotiated because of the latter's dependence on Ceylon for fats and oils. An exploratory appraisal of the situation was made by the Minister of Commerce of Ceylon on his visit to London two weeks ago. The Minister was expected to be in India last week where another attempt toward a Ceylon-India trade agreement was to be made. Previous efforts to enter into a copra trade pact with India had failed because of Ceylon's high asking prices. Ceylon is hopeful of obtaining higher prices from Pakistan also, because the latter's currency has not been devalued.

#### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

#### ARGENTINA EASES CHEESE EXPORT REGULATIONS

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock announced a resolution modifying weight, size and storage regulations of cheese to be sold for exportation to increase the quantity eligible for export. The new resolution grants a tolerance of 20 percent in the weight and size stipulated by previous regulation. It also dictates new minimum storage periods for the following types of cheese to be exported: Reggianito (small size) 6 to 7 months; Sbrinz, 5 to 6 months, and Sbrinz and Sardo (small size) 3 to 4 months.



COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the  
U. S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date : 1949	Unit of : weight	Unit of : currency	Price in : foreign : currency	Equivalent : U.S. cents : per pound
Alexandria	:	: Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good .....	10-20	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 59.75	: 34.64
Ashmouni, F.G.F. ....	"	: "	: "	: 58.25	: 33.77
Karnak, Good .....	"	: "	: "	: 74.90	: 43.42
Karnak, F.G.F. ....	"	: "	: "	:	: (not: quoted)
Bombay	:	: Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine .....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 1/ 620.00	: 16.46
Broach Vijay, Fine .....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 690.00	: 18.32
Karachi	:	: Maund	:	:	:
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine ....	10-19	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 66.00	: 24.20
289F Sind, S.G., Fine ....	"	: "	: "	: 69.50	: 25.48
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine ...	"	: "	: "	: 75.00	: 27.50
Buenos Aires	:	: Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B .....	:	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	:	:
Lima	:	: Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5 .....	10-19	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	:	: (not: quoted)
Pima, Type 1 .....	"	: "	: "	:	: (not: quoted)
Recife	:	: Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 4 .....	10-20	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	:	: (not: available)
Sertao, Type 5 .....	"	: "	: "	: 215.00	: 35.37
Sao Paulo	:	:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5 .....	"	: "	: "	: 196.00	: 32.25
Torreon	:	: Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Midling, 15/16" .....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 207.00	: 23.62
Houston-Galveston-New	:	:	:	:	:
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16" ...	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 29.18

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U. S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal.

